

FIG. 1

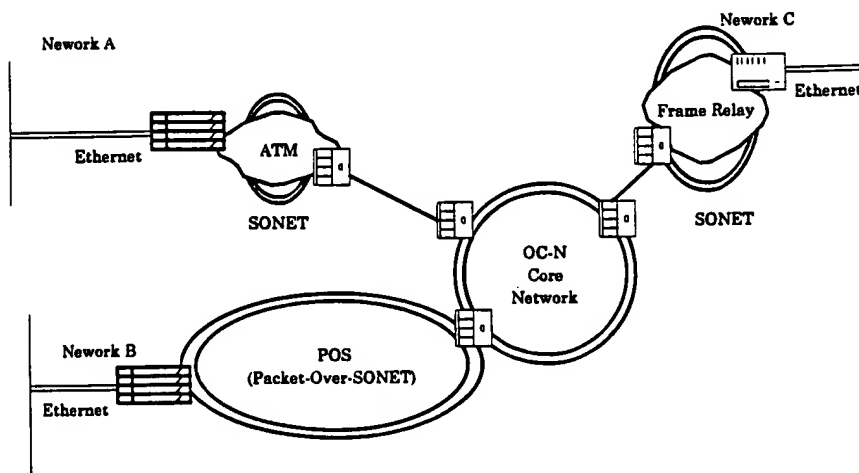


FIG. 2

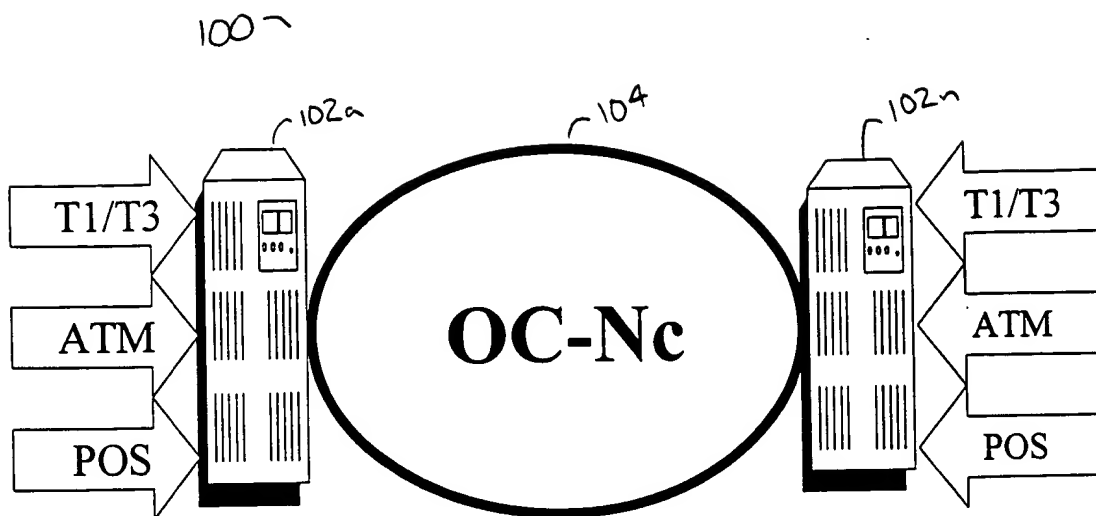


FIG. 3

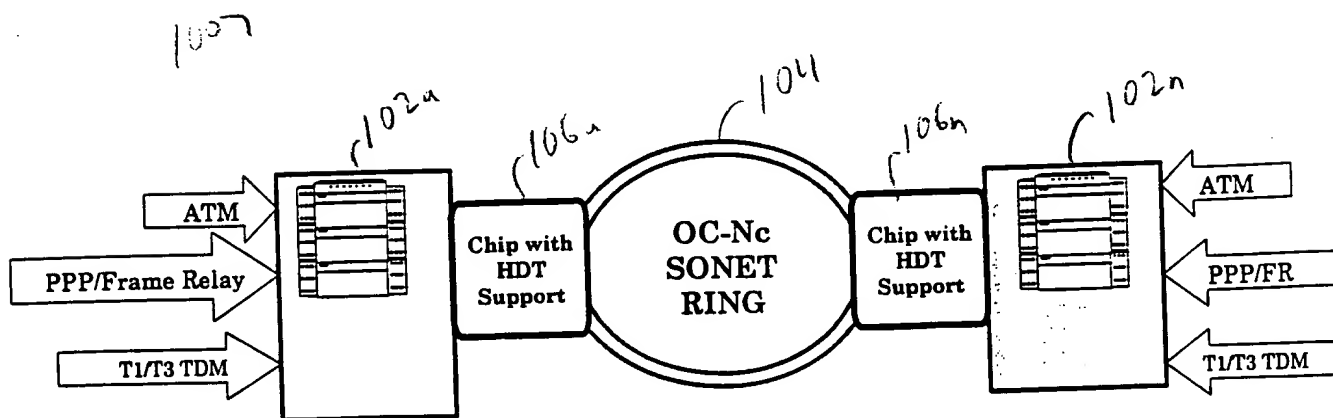


FIG. 4

004360-63660

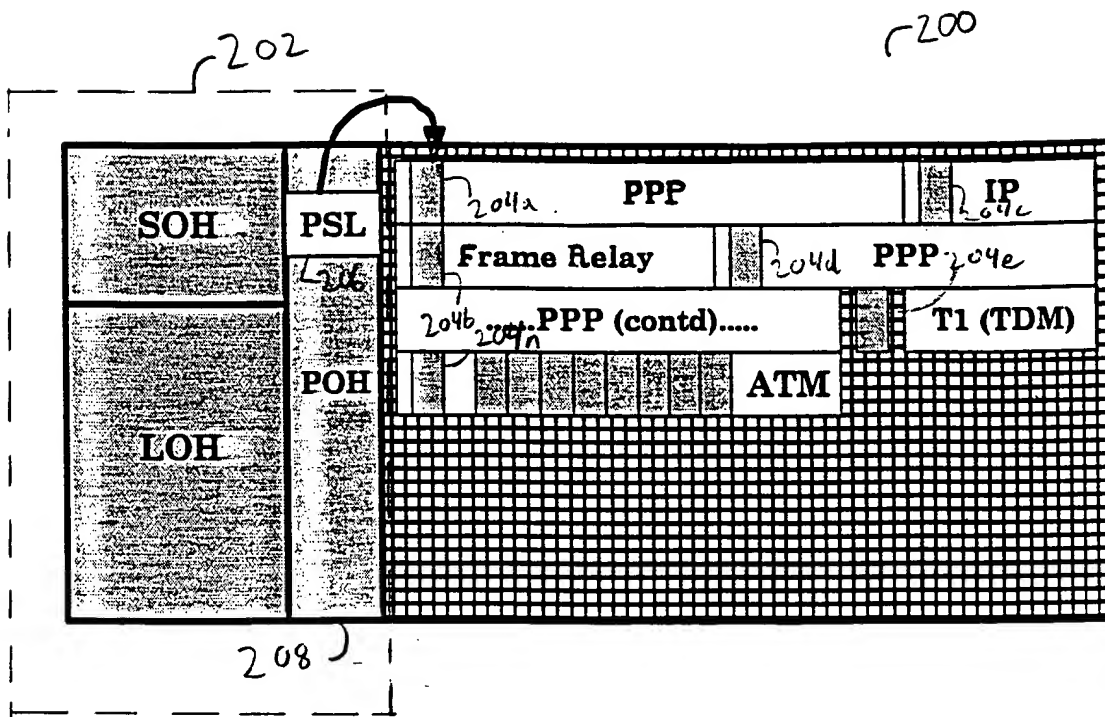


FIG. 5

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

Packet Identification	MPLS Labels	Layer 2 Addresses		Data Identifier	Layer 3 addresses	User Data	Error Detection
Identify the kind of packet being carried (Ethernet, PPP, frame relay, etc.)	One or more 32-bit words	Destination MAC (6 bytes)	Source MAC (6 bytes)	Protocol Identifier or IEEE802.3 Length Field (2 bytes)	...Network Layer addresses...	..Payload..	CRC

F16.6

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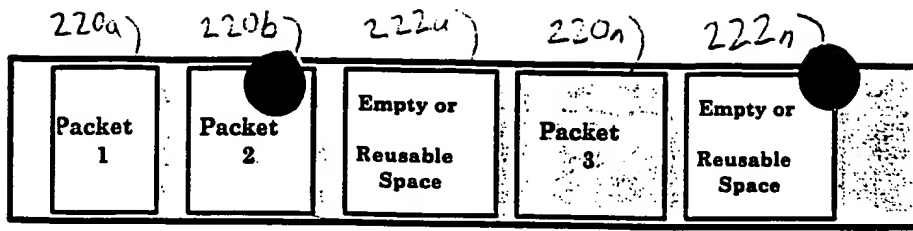


FIG. 7

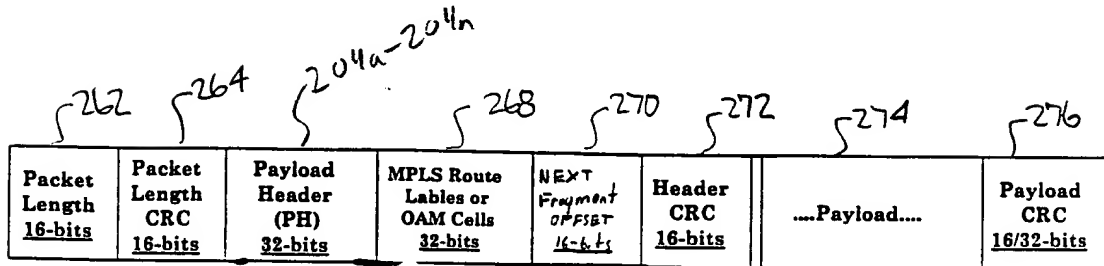


FIG. 8

204a)

Unused D31:D20	Padding D18:D19	Fragment ID D17:D16		Header Length D15:D8	Packet Reuse D7		Header Data D6:D4		Packet Identifier D3:D0	
Reserved for Future Use	00: No Pad 01: 1-byte pad 10: 2-byte pad 11: 3-byte pad	00	No Frag.	Length of Header Bytes	0	No	000	None	0000	Null Packet
		01	Initial Pkt		1	Yes	001	MPLS	0001	ATM Cells
		10	Cont. Pkt				010	OAM	0010	PPP
		11	End Pkt				011-	(Future Use)	0011	IP
							111		0100	Ethernet
									0101	PDH
									0111	(Future use)
									1111	

Labels above the diagram: 292, 290, 288, 286, 294, 282, 280

FIG. 9

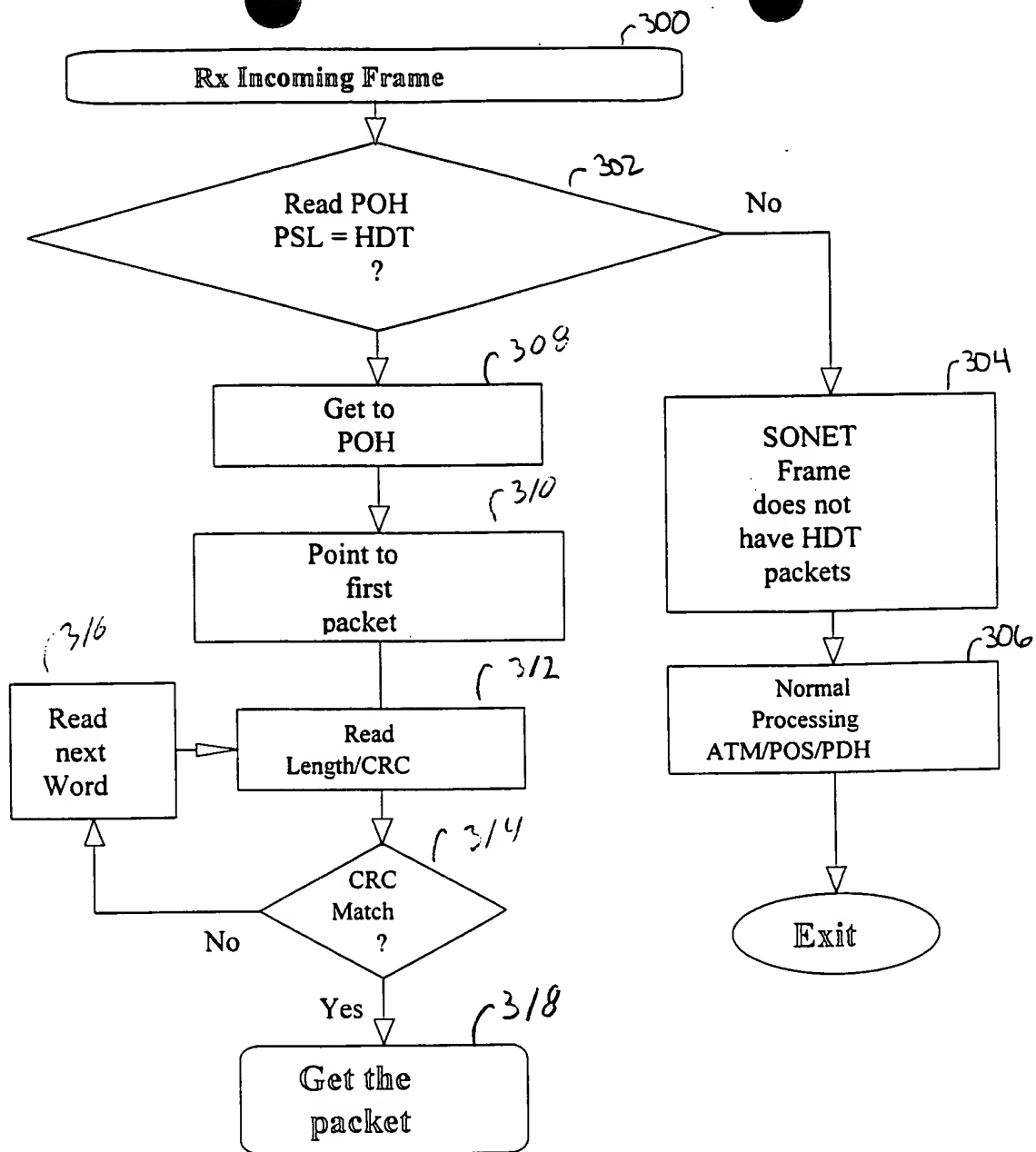


FIG. 10

320 ~

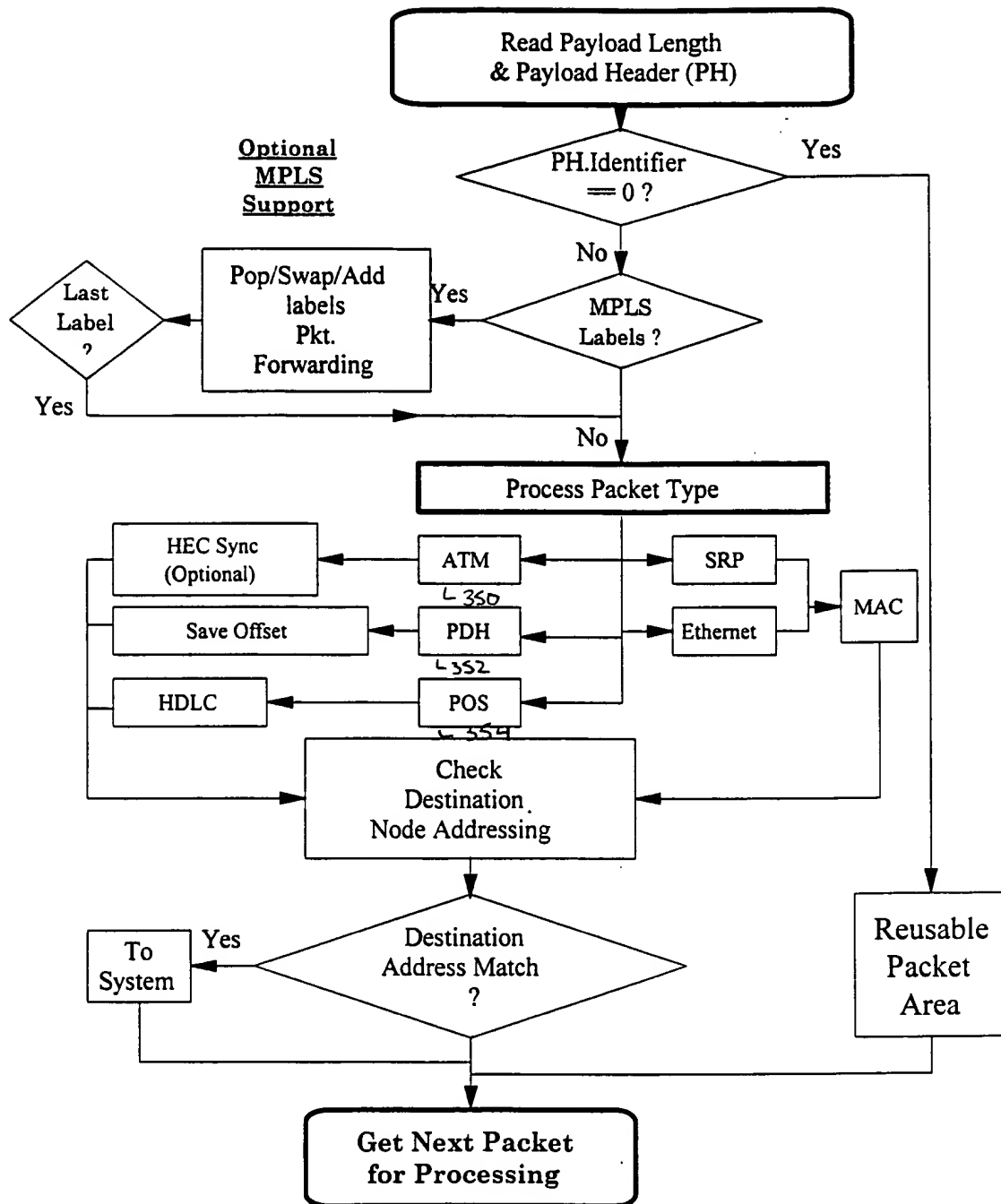


FIG. 11

4007

402

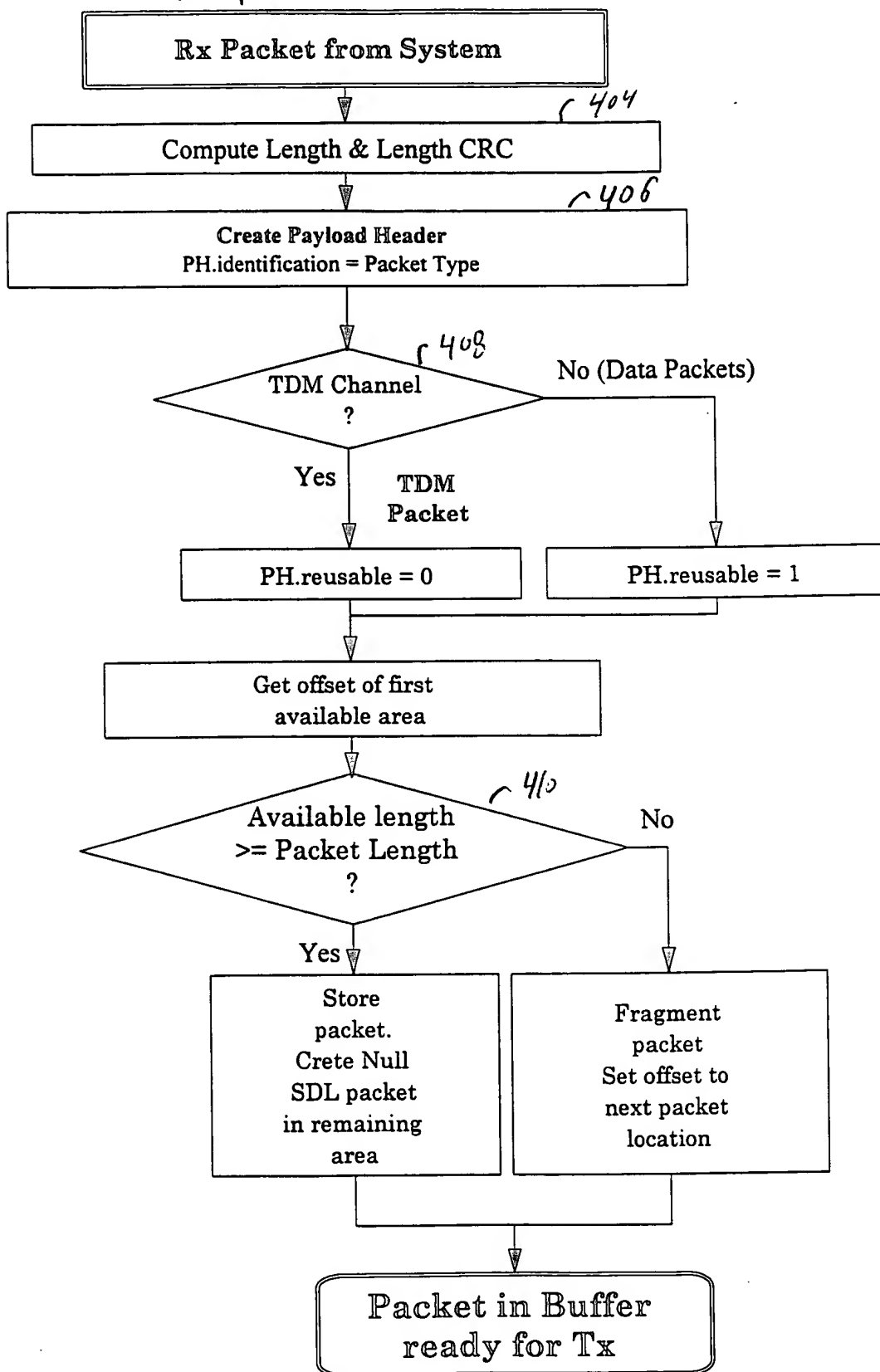


FIG. 12



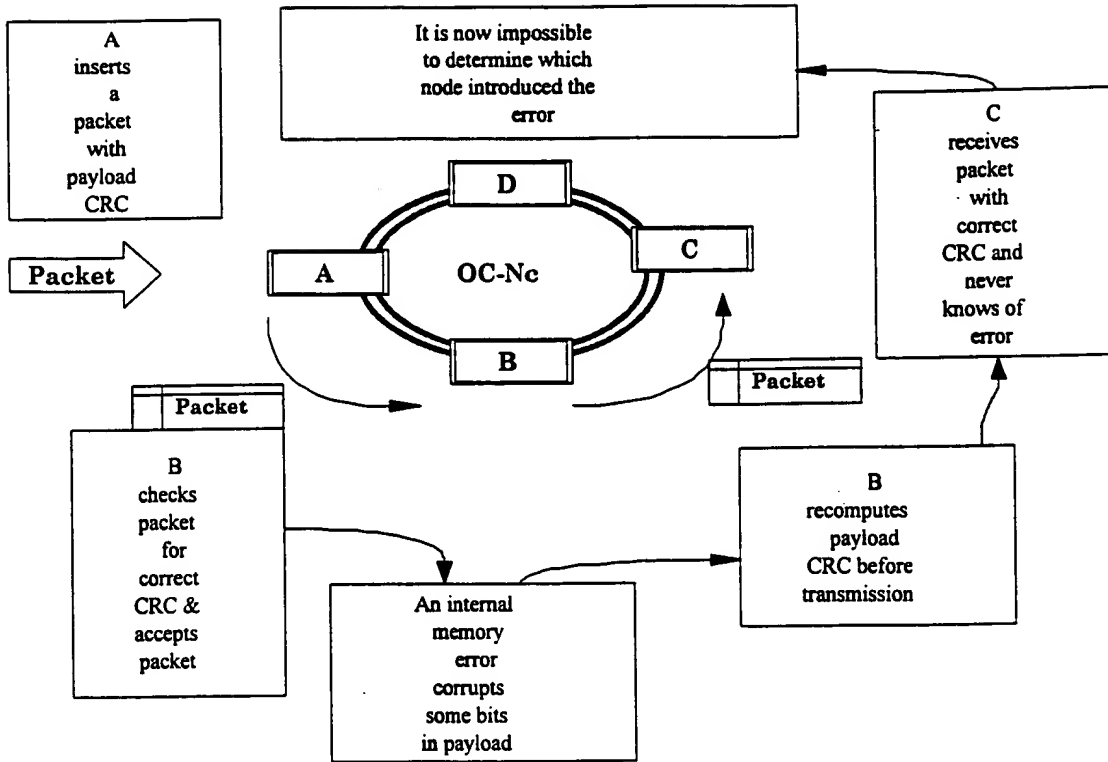


FIG. 13

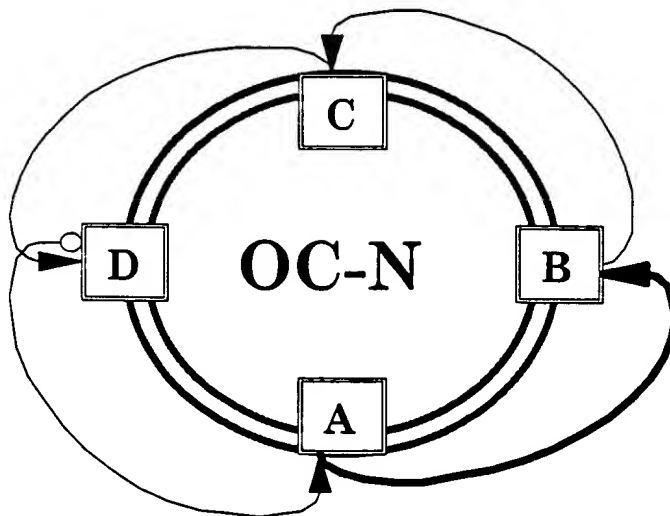


FIG. 14